

BUCKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT.

FOR 1965.

Medical Officers of Health.

A.Cathcart, M.B.Ch.B., D.P.H. D.P.M. & Hy.  
D.J.Fraser, M.B. Ch.B. D.F.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

B.Marsland, M.A.P.H.I.

-----



BUCKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Buckley Urban District for the year 1965.

Your Medical Officer Mr. Cathcart retired in July, and I took over his duties in the same month. Since then I have had much assistance and support from your Clerk Mr S.E.Ligo, and your Chief Public Health Inspector Mr B.Marsland.

The 1961 Census gave a population of 7,659.

The estimated population for June 1965 was 8,320 an increase of 300 since last year.

The total number of live births was 204, 34 more than in 1964, and in consequence the birth rate is 24.5 per 1,000 of the population in 1965, compared with 22.1 per 1,000 of the population in 1964.

For comparison with other areas the adjusted birth rate is 25.98 which is higher than that for England and Wales, which is 18.1 per 1,000 of the population.

The deaths recorded during the year totalled 74, twenty fewer than in 1964 so that the death rate corrected is 9.95 per 1,000 of the home population. It is lower than the rate for England and Wales which is 11.5 per 1,000 of the home population.

There was only one death of infants under one year of age, compared with 5 in 1964, giving a rate of 4.90 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales is 19.0. There was one still-birth; this gives a still-birth rate of 4.87.

The principal cause of death was again disease of the heart and circulatory system, which accounted for 37 of the 74 deaths during the year, 8 fewer than in 1964.

Cancer accounted for 13 deaths, four fewer than in 1964. There were two deaths from Cancer of the lungs or Bronchus, in males, a decrease of 3 on the 1964 figure.

This year there was one death from tuberculosis. Accidents accounted for 3 deaths.

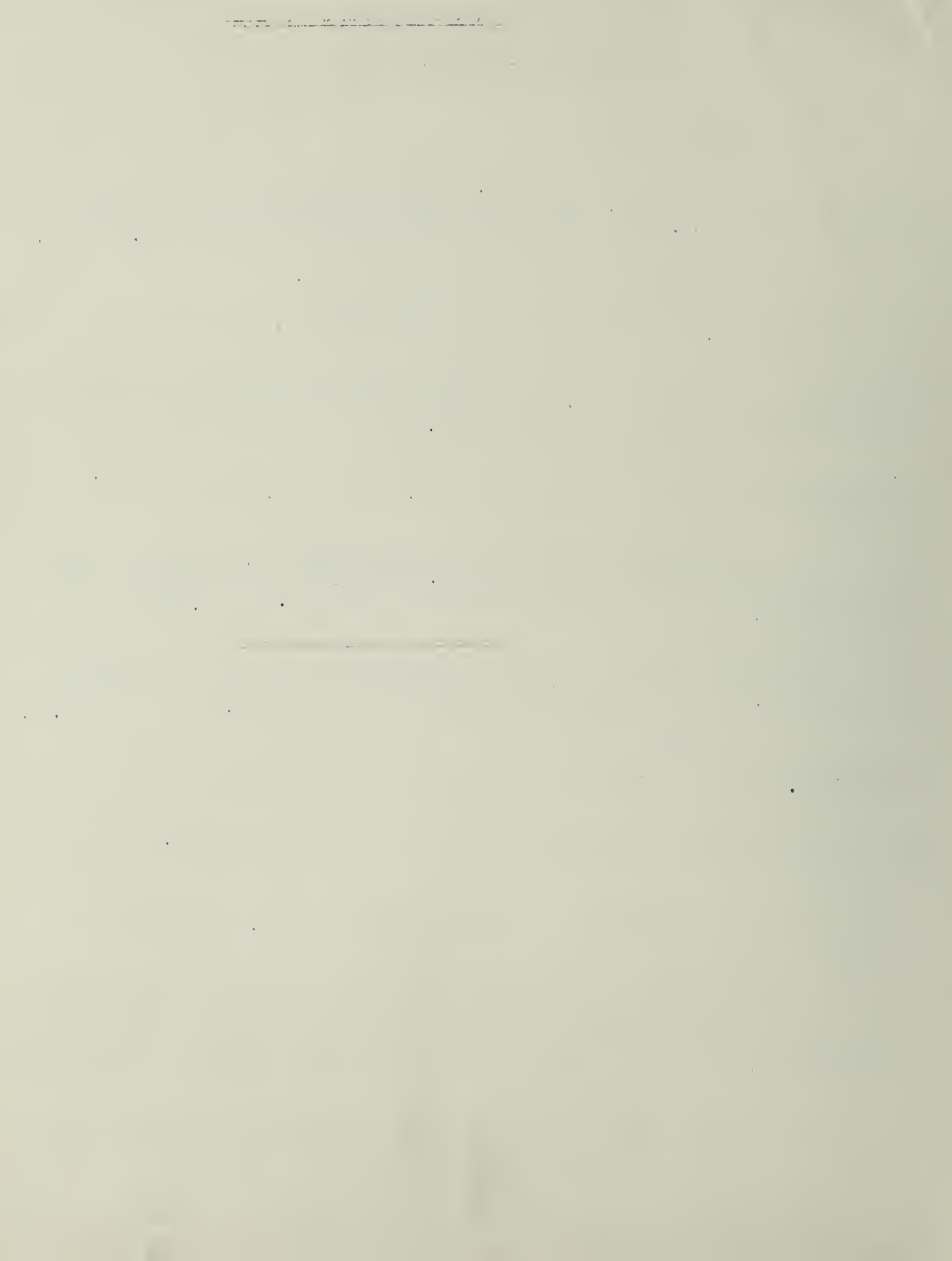
There was no maternal death in 1965 and no deaths from diphtheria.

Infectious disease notifications totalled 33 cases of measles, 23 of dysentery, 10 of pneumonia, 3 of scarlet fever, 2 of paratyphoid fever, 1 meningitis and 1 erysipelas.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to all your Officials, particularly your Public Health Inspector, Mr B.Marsland, who has supported me loyally.

I have the honour to be  
Your Obedient Servant.

D.J.FR SER.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor R.B.Faulkner.

OFFICERS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officers of Health.

A.Cathcart, M.B.Ch.B., D.F.H.  
D.T.M. & Hy. - to July 1965.

D.J.Fraser, M.B.Ch.B., D.F.H.  
from July 1965.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

B.Marsland, M.A.T.H.I. (appointed  
14th December 1964.)



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of Urban District.	2677 acres.
Estimated population. Mid - 1964 (per Registrar -General)	8020
Mid 1965	8320
Census Population 1961	7659
Census Population 1951	7599
Census Population 1931	7053
Number of inhabited houses on rate books at 1st April 1965.	2746
Density (Number of persons per acre)	3.11
Rateable Value of Urban District at 1st April 1965	£241,529
Sum represented by a penny rate	£ 975

The Buckley Urban District is situated on a foothill of the Clwydian Range to the North East of the County of Flint, and is bounded on the North, East and South by the Hawarden Rural District and in the North, West and South by the Holywell Rural District.

The subsoil is clay in the greater part of the area. Below are the lower coal measures, now very little worked. The principal industries are Cement, Brick, Tile and Pipe Works, together with Agriculture.

In past times, Buckley residents worked within the district, but with the closing of the Elm Colliery in the nineteen thirties, and the decay of the pottery industry, many of the local inhabitants found work in the Shotton steelworks at Courtaulds fibre plant at Flint, and in other local industries. With the buildings of so many new houses, Buckley has become an attractive residential area. With the cost of land soaring in the Wirral and Merseyside, many people have found that they can buy homes in this district at reasonable prices and they travel to and from their place of work daily. To provide services for the increasing population will call for a great deal of work in the future. Shops, schools and sewerage will have to be provided.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28830544>



SECTION A.

VITAL STATISTICS 1965.

ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION - 8,320.

Comparability Factors.

Births. 1.06 Deaths 1.12

LIVE BIRTHS.

Number.	204
Rate per 1,000 population.	24.51
Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population	25.93
National Birth Rate	18.1

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.

(per cent of total live births) 2.45%

STILL BIRTHS.

Number	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still -births.	4.87
National still-births rate.	15.7

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS 205

INFANT DEATHS (deaths under one year) 1

INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births.	4.90
---	------

Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	5.02
--	------

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate live births.	NIL
---	-----

National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	19.0
--	------

NEO-MORTALITY RATE. (deaths under four weeks  
per 1,000 total live births) NIL

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE  
(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000  
total live births) NIL



SECTION A

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE.

(Still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	4.87
---	------

<u>NATIONAL PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE.</u>	26.9
---	------

MATERNAL MORTALITY

(including abortion number of deaths)	NIL
---------------------------------------	-----

Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	NIL
--	-----

<u>DEATHS</u> (From all causes)	74
---------------------------------	----

Death rate England and Wales.	11.5
-------------------------------	------

Crude death rate per 1,000 population	8.89
---------------------------------------	------

Adjusted local death rate.	9.95
----------------------------	------

National death rate per 1,000 population.	11.5
---	------

-----

From these figures it will be seen that the population was in a healthy condition with a high birth rate (above the national figure) and a low death rate (below the national figure)

These were 204 live births (110 boys ,94 girls) This includes 5 illegitimate births ( 1 boy, 4girls)

There was one still-birth and one death of an infant under one year.



CAUSES OF DEATH.

		<u>M. LES.</u>	<u>FEM. LES.</u>
1.	Tuberculosis - Respiratory.	1	-
2.	Tuberculosis - Other.	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease.	-	-
4.	Diphtheria.	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough.	-	-
6.	Meningococcal Infections.	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-
8.	Measles.	-	-
9.	Other Infective & Parasitic Disease.	1	-
10.	Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach.	1	-
11.	" " Lung Bronchus.	2	-
12.	" " Breast.	-	-
13.	" " Uterus.	-	1
14.	Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm.	6	3
15.	Leukaemia - Aleukemia.	-	-
16.	Diabetes.	-	1
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	4	6
18.	Coronary Diseases - <del>aggint.</del>	13	4
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease.	-	2
20.	Other Heart Disease.	-	4
21.	Other Circulatory Disease.	1	3
22.	Influenza.	-	-
23.	Pneumonia.	2	-
24.	Bronchitis.	5	1
25.	Other disease of respiratory system.	-	-



CAUSES OF DEATH.

- 2 -

		<u>MALES.</u>	<u>FEMALES.</u>
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-
27.	Gastritis enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-
30.	Pregnancy - Childbirth - Abortion.	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformation.	-	-
32.	Other defined or ill-defined diseases.	5	4
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents.	-	-
34.	All other accidents.	3	-
35.	Suicide	1	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war.	-	-
		-----	-----
		45	29
		=====	=====

The deaths totalled 74 (45 males, 29 females) Diseases of the heart and circulating system caused 37 deaths, and cancer in one form or another 13. Bronchitis caused 6 deaths and pneumonia 2. There were no deaths due to motor accidents.





GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

NURSING IN THE HOME.- The Flintshire County Council employ District Nurse/ Midwives, the services of whom are available to the residents of Buckley.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE - Five qualified Medical Practitioners reside in the Buckley area; of these five, four are Principals in practice and three have assistants. Altogether, Principals and Assistants, there are eight Medical Practitioners available for the population of Buckley and contiguous rural areas.

LABORATORY FACILITIES. The work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Chester, and the Public Analyst, Chester.

HOSPITALS - ISOLATION. None. Infectious cases requiring isolation are now admitted to an infectious diseases hospital at Colwyn Bay, Wrexham or Clatterbridge.

SMALLPOX. None.

TUBERCULOSIS. None. Cases from the area are sent to Llangwyfan Hospital near Denbigh.

MATERNITY - None. The Catherine Gladstone Maternity Home is situated at Mancot, approximately four and a half miles away. Pathological cases may be sent to one of the Chester Hospitals.

CHILDRENS - None. Children are admitted to the Chester Royal Infirmary Maelor General Hospital, Wrexham or occasionally, in special cases, at the Childrens Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

GENERAL HOSPITALS. Emergency cases may be sent to the Royal Infirmary or City Hospital, Chester or occasionally to the Mold Hospital.

PROVISIONS FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS - ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS. - Provision is made by the County Council at Bersham Hall.

MENTAL HEALTH - The supervision of cases under the Mental Health Act 1959 is carried out by the County Council.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES. This service is provided by the County Council.



## CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE - There is an Anti-Natal Centre and Infant Child Welfare Centre conducted by the County Council at the new clinic, Buckley, the former on the first and third Monday afternoon and the latter every Monday afternoon.

DAY NURSERIES. - None.

SCHOOL CLINICS. - A school clinic is supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health and his Assistants and is held on Tuesday of each week in the New Clinic, Buckley.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES. - None in the area. There is a Chester Clinic at "Oaklands", Queensferry, at which the Chester Physician and his Assistants see patients once a fortnight.

VENEREAL DISEASES - None. Cases are sent to the special clinics at the Royal Infirmary, Chester by arrangement between the County authorities and Chester Royal Infirmary.



SECTION A

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.  
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING  
THE YEAR 1965.

	Acute Polio Myelitis.	Meningitis.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery.	
Under 1 year.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	
1 & 2 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	11	-	1	
3 & 4 Years.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	17	-	4	
5 & 9 years.	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	12	
10 & 14 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
15 & 24 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 & over.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	4	
Total Cases Notified.	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	10	1	-	33	-	23	
Total Deaths.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	



INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1965.

<u>DISEASE.</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED.</u>	<u>TOTAL DEATHS.</u>
Smallpox.	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	3	-
Diphtheria.	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever.	2	-
Pneumonia.	10	2
Meningitis.	1	-
Measles.	33	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-
Erysipelas.	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-
Food Poisoning.	-	-
Dysentery.	24	-

There were fewer cases of measles, 33 notifications compared with 139. Dysentery was prevalent throughout the county as a whole, and Buckley did not escape. The complaint is a nuisance especially amongst children of school age. A great deal of work was done, in schools and in the homes before the complaint died away. Improvements to lavatory accommodation and in kitchen arrangements was achieved in local schools with the co-operation of the headmaster and staff. Good hygiene is the best means of controlling this complaint.

Two cases of paratyphoid fever were notified in the spring. These were two brothers aged 3 and 7 years. There were no other cases in the family. The source of infection was not found, although water and all foods were checked.





TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1965.

<u>AGE PERIODS.</u>	<u>NEW CASES.</u>				<u>DEATHS.</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary.</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Age 5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

There was only one new case of pulmonary tuberculosis compared with two in 1964.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

<u>Cases Notified.</u>	<u>Cases Treated</u>		<u>Unimpaired</u>	<u>Impaired</u>	<u>Blindness</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
<u>At Home</u>	<u>In Hospital</u>					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## SECTION B.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The remaining section of this report are dealt with by Mr B. Marsland the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Having completed my first full year with this authority I am in a better position to comment on the sanitary circumstances of Buckley.

I must again point out that it is increasingly difficult to carry out what I consider to be the minimum routine inspections, due to the office duties involved.

It is therefore essential the consideration be given to the provision of additional clerical assistance for the satisfactory running of the Department.

The following legislation which concern the Department come into force during the year.

- (a) Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964.
- (b) Compulsory Purchase Act 1965.
- (c) Shops (Early Closing Days) Act 1965.
- (d) Housing (Slum Clearance Compensation) Act 1965.

#### Water Supply.

The water supply for Buckley is now the responsibility of the Central Flintshire Water Board, which has only recently been founded, the water which they provide for this area comes principally from two sources.

- (1) Reservoir at Cilcain.
- (2) Alwen Reservoir via the Birkenhead Aqueduct.

These supplies are fed into the two covered service reservoirs at Prenbrigog from where they gravitate to feed the urban area. It is again hoped that a booster mill be provided in the near future to increase the quantity of water available for properties in the higher parts of Buckley.

During the year 14 samples of drinking water obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination. Of these 11 were found satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory. Regarding the unsatisfactory samples these were taken up with the Central Flintshire Water Board who investigated the cause of the unsatisfactory samples.



## SECTION B.

- 2 -

### SWIMMING BATHS.

To ensure a satisfactory swimming bath water, testing is carried out regularly for chlorination and acidity. Seven samples of water were also submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination. One of the samples was found to be unsatisfactory the probable cause being that the Chlorine content had fallen, due to a slight mechanical fault at the Chlorinator which was quickly rectified.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Some improvement to factories dealt with under the Clean Air Act, 1956 was noted during the year. Due to the type of industry prevalent in this area, it is observed that most of the factories are registered under the Alkali Works Regulations and consequently come under the jurisdiction of the Alkali Works Inspectors.

It is noted that certain Brick Manufacturers are converting their kilns to oil firing with a resultant improvement of the emission of smoke from their chimneys.

The closing of the Laundry, the chimney of which had given trouble in the past, has also helped in the general improvement from industrial premises.

### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The question of caravans being used as permanent dwellings is not causing any serious concern in the Urban District. It has been necessary on a number of occasions for action to be taken under the Bye-Laws governing Buckley Common for the removal of caravans used by Gypsies and Itinerant traders who have visited this area.

This is becoming an increasing problem, and with the assistance of the Police I have had to use the Refuse vehicles and staff, to tow caravans from the Common on a number of occasions.

I myself am of the opinion that there is a need for concerted action by all Authorities in providing a suitable permanent site for the stationing of gypsy caravans.



## SECTION B

- 4 -

### UNFIT HOUSES.

Progress has been made with regard to the demolition of properties which are unfit for human habitation and in completion of the slum clearance proposals submitted in 1954. The continuation of the Council's Slum Clearance programme is dependant on further new Council House construction for the re-housing of families displaced. Details of properties dealt with are as follows:-

#### HOUSING ACT 1957 - SECTION 42.

No. of areas represented and declared Clearance Areas.	1
No. of houses demolished in Clearance Area,	5

#### Section 16 and 17.

No. of houses represented as individually unfit.	2
No. of Demolition Orders made.	Nil
No. of houses closed.	2
No. of individual houses demolished.	1

#### HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT 1957.

No applications have been received for a Certificate of Disrepair under the above Act.

### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
No. of Discretionary Grants Completed.	9	7
No. of Standard Grants Completed.	13	9
Total Grants paid during the year.	£4,522	£3,940

There has been some increase in the number of houses Improved during the year. It is hoped that this increase will continue, as 80 houses per year improved should be the target figure for this Authority.





## SECTION B

- 5 -

### DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS.

Water Supply.	29
Drainage	191
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Caravans.	26
Factories.	26
Public Conveniences.	22
Theatres and Places of Entertainment.	1
Licensed Premises.	23
Refuse Collection and Disposal.	359
Rats and Mice.	33
Atmospheric Pollution.	4
Shops under the Office, Shops and Railway Premises Act.	34
Noise Nuisances.	40
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits.	42
No. of houses inspected under the Public Health Act.	32
Re-visits to above houses.	78
No. of houses inspected under the Housing Act.	54
Re-visits to above houses.	351
No. of houses inspected re-overcrowding.	2
Miscellaneous Housing Visits.	8
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits.	214
Visits made to Slaughterhouse.	27
Meat Inspection.	92
Butchers.	12
Canteens.	21
Dairies etc.	6
Food preparing premises.	19
Grocers.	19
Greengrocers & Fruiterers.	5
Ice Cream Premises.	17
Street Vendors.	9
Schools.	18
Bakeries.	5
Visits in connection with Sampling.	18
Miscellaneous Food Visits.	4

1,841

DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED.

Number of verbal and informal notices served.	118
Number of verbal and informal notices complied with.	72
Number of statutory notices served.	10
Number of statutory notices complied with	8



SECTION.C.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The following gives particulars of premises engaged in the handling, preparation or sale of food:-

Butchers.	12
Bakers	3
General Grocers.	28
Greengrocers.	9
Dried Fish Shops.	9
Cafes, Clubs.	2
Canteens, Public Houses, etc.	30
Ice Cream, Sweets, etc	8
	-----
	102
	=====

Visits have been made to many food premises but due to the pressure of other work it is not possible to carry out the number of routine inspections that this Section warrants. The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are as follows:-

Ice Cream Dealers.	41
Premises used for the manufacture of Sausages or Meat Pies.	7
	-----
Total	48
	-----

ICE CREAM (MILK PREPARATION) REGULATIONS 1947 to 52.

17 samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory with the following results:-

Ice Cream - Grade 1	14
" 2	3
" 3	Nil
" 4	Nil



SECTION C.MEAT INSPECTION.

There is only one slaughterhouse registered under the slaughterhouses act, 1950, within the Urban District and all animals slaughtered during the year were inspected. Details of the number of animals slaughtered are as follows:-

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number Killed.....	-	-	-	487	177
Number Inspected.....	-	-	-	487	177
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS &amp; CYSTICERCI.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned---	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	19	6
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	2
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS.</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total Weight of Food Condemned.....			65-lbs.		



SECTION C.

FOOD SAMPLING - FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

The following are the particulars of samples taken by the County Public Health Inspector, Mr E. Lewis, within the Urban District.

<u>DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE.</u>	<u>NOS. TAKEN.</u>	<u>GENUINE.</u>	<u>NOT GENUINE.</u>
Milk.	11	11	-
Alcoholic Drinks.	5	5	-
Ice Cream Lollies.	4	4	-
Fruit and Vegetables.	7	7	-
Miscellaneous Groceries.	13	13	-
	-----	-----	-----
	40	40	-
	=====	=====	=====

No evidence of fungicides, pesticides, or colouring matter were found in the samples of fruit or vegetables. Eight samples of farm bottled milk were also submitted for biological examination. No evidence of bovine tuberculosis or penicillin were found in any of the samples.

All samples taken for chemical analysis under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, and Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act were satisfactory. Two samples of imported feeding stuffs were examined for Anthrax following the death of a cow due to this disease. Both samples were satisfactory.





SECTION.C.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the  
Factories Act, 1937.

PART I of the Act.

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises. (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4,&6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	29	26	---	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	-	-	-
Total	32	26	-	-

2 - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found Remedied.		Referred		
			To H.M.	By H.M.	
(1)			Inspr	Inspr	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness(S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temp.(S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-



## SECTION B.

- 3 -

### RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employs one Rodent Operative who made 187 visits and inspections during the year. All types of properties have been inspected and treatment carried out where infestations were discovered. The Council's Refuse Tips and Sewage Works were periodically treated and treatment of sewers was again carried out, all with good results. The following table gives details of the work carried out during the year:-

<u>No. of Properties Inspected</u>	<u>No. of Properties Infested with rats.</u>	<u>No. of properties Infested with mice.</u>
187	126	1

### PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

There is one shop registered as a pet shop within the Urban District and visits are paid during the year when conditions were found to be satisfactory.

### SEWERAGE.

Little progress has been made during the year on the sewerage schemes for the Drury or Alltami areas.

This is particularly serious in Drury where all new buildings has been suspended, pending the completion of the scheme.

### HOUSING...

New House Building in Buckley during 1965 has continued to develop and some progress has been made in the towns Central Area Development which is intended to provide the amenities and shopping facilities for the large new housing estates which are under construction.

The following table gives particulars of new house building during the year:-

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964.</u>
New Houses completed by Private Enterprise.	166	190
Council Houses Completed.	18	79
Houses under construction by Private Enterprise at the 31st December.	141	122
Council Houses under construction at the 31st December.	NIL	18



Particulars.  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.		Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	
	Found Remedied (2)	Referred To L.M. By M.M. Insp. Insp. (4) (5)	(6)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (36)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(37)				
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 111)

NIL.



## SECTION D.

### PUBLIC CLEANLINESS.

During the year a weekly collection of houses and trade refuse has been maintained.

The Council's fleet now consists of the following vehicles:-

- 1 - 18 Cu.Yard Karrier Dual Tip Refuse Vehicle  
Purchased 1962.
- 1 - 12 Cu.Yard Karrier Dual Tip Refuse Vehicle  
Purchased 1963.
- 1 - 12 Cu.Yard Karrier Side-Loader Refuse Vehicle  
Purchased 1964.

All these vehicles are fitted with diesel engines which are proving quite satisfactory and economical.

The labour force employed consists of the following:-

- 1 Driver - Foreman.
- 2 Drivers.
- 7 Labourers.
- 1 Tip Attendant.

During the year approximately 1300 loads of refuse were removed and disposed of by means of controlled tipping at the Etna Tip. A small quantity of refuse was also disposed of at the mine shafts approved for this purpose, but these had almost been completely filled by the end of the year.

The problem of the disposal of old motor vehicles is becoming increasingly the responsibility of Local Authorities, and during the year many of such vehicles have been dealt with and disposed of on the refuse tip.

The Council have also entered into an agreement with a Scrap Metal Dealer for the removal of such vehicles.

Night soil has been collected on Wednesday and Thursday nights of each week giving a weekly collection to all properties with pail closets.

There has been some reduction in the number of pail closets in use, and it is hoped that the number of closet conversion will quickly accelerate, now that the Councils Closet Conversion Scheme is being used by owners of property with existing pail closets.







